FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

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ARGENTINA

Reportage on Implementation of Falklands Exclusion Zone B 1
'State of Readiness' Reported B 1
Report Denied B 1
Government Issues Communique B 2
Defense Secretary on Patrols [EFE] B 3
Navy To Avoid 'Incidents' B 4
Naval Vessels To Penetrate Zone B 5
Area Patrols Begin B 6
Coast Guard Reportedly To Enter Zone B 7
Government Communique Denies Report B 7
Ships Must Advise Presence B 8
Mosso Explains Stance B 8
First Day Without Incident B 9
Government Announces Privatization Program [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 30 Jan] B 9

BRAZIL

National Constituent Assembly Installation Ceremony D 1
New Price Readjustment Policy Outlined D 2
Briefs: PMDB Senate Leader Named D 2

PARAGUAY

Paper Says Gen Galvin 'Put Things in Order' [HOY 30 Jan] H 1

PERU

Garcia Returns From Official Tour of Nations [AFP] J 1
Shining Path Members Kill Ranking APRA Leader [EFE] J 1
Murder APRA Member in Huanuco [EFE] J 1

URUGUAY

Argentine Border Closed To Control Contraband [AFP] K 1
Campaign for National Referendum Opens [EFE] K 1

MEXICO

President de la Madrid Discusses PEMEX Situation M 1

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Carlucci, Arias Survey Area's Problems P 1
Arias Will Not Discuss Nicaragua in Mexico P 1
[LA REPUBLICA 27 Jan]

EL SALVADOR

Wounded FMLN Prisoners Get 'Humanitarian' Release P 2
Exchange for Avalos Denied [LA NOTICIA 30 Jan] P 2
Duarte Statements P 3
Duarte on Contadora, Avalos, President's Meeting P 4
FMLN Announces Truce for Vaccination Campaign P 5
[Venceremos]
FMLN-FDR Reiterates Cease-Fire Proposal P 6

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Accepts Arias Invitation to Peace Meeting P 6
[EL GRAFICO 30 Jan]
Army Faction Said To Oppose New Defense Minister P 6

HONDURAS

Minister Promises Trade With Communist Countries P 7
[LA TRIBUNA 29 Jan]

NICARAGUA

Carlucci's Tour, 'Somozist' Meetings Outlined P 8
Visits Contra Camps [ACAN] P 8
Presidents Meeting Viewed as 'Clear Sabotage' P 9
Commentary on 'Mercenary' Radio's 'Misinformation' P 9
Obando y Bravo Discusses National Situation P 11
[Panama City LA PRENSA 31 Jan]
Ortega Views Revolution's Development, Reagan Speech P 12
Opposition Files Claim Over State of Emergency [DPA] P 12
'Will Intensify Civic Struggle' [DPA] P 13
Further on Dissension Among Contra Groups P 14
Southern Front Breaks Ties [EFE] P 14
Cruz Asked Not To Withdraw P 15
Cruz Resignation Accepted [DPA] P 16
Ministry Confirms Honduran Fishing Boat Capture [AFP] P 16

CUBA

Carlucci Tours C.A., Cites Support for Contras Q 1
'Trip Bodes No Good' Q 1
Government Releases Two Political Prisoners [Bonaire] Q 2
TANA President Criticizes U.S. Military in C.A. Q 2
Diaz Greets 39 War-Injured From El Salvador Q 3
Outlines Accords, Rights Issue Q 3
Report Reaffirms Struggle Among Contra Leaders Q 5

Guatemalan PGT Censures Government Policies Q 5
U.S. Missiles Alert Mexican Military on Border Q 5
Haitian Communist Leader Cites Forces' Duties Q 6
Iranian Deputy Prime Minister Meets With Castro Q 6
Meets With Officials [IRNA] Q 7
Interior Ministry Discusses 'Enemy Activity' Q 7
Abrahantes Honors Member Q 7
Reportage on Annual Meeting of Minbas Officials Q 8
Castro Eyes Training Needs Q 8
Surveys Nickel, Energy Programs Q 9
Report Outlines Measures Q 9
Report Marks Minbas Growth Q 10
Television Programming Changes To Take Effect Q 10

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Increases Oil Production 25 Percent S 1

GRENADA

Blaize Defends Civil Servant Job-Cutting Program S 1
Urges Workers To Pressure Unions S 1

HAITI

Democratic Movements Congress Adjourns [AFP] S 2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Senate Ends Debate, Passes 1987 Budget S 3

REPORTAGE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF FALKLANDS EXCLUSION ZONE

'State of Readiness' Reported

PY301407 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1337 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 30 Jan (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena has reportedly placed the Armed Forces on a state of readiness in view of the British decision to extend the maritime exclusion zone up to 200 miles around the Malvinas Islands.

This information has been disclosed by the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA which reports that these orders must be implemented within a few hours and that this situation will prevail at least until the defense minister returns next week from Italy.

Three security corps have been placed on a state of readiness in keeping with decisions made in a meeting Jaunarena held with Defense Ministry Secretary Alfredo Mosso, Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa, General Ernesto Crespo and General Mario Jaime Sanchez, who is acting as the Army commander in place of General Rios Erenu.

Sources close to the joint staff have admitted that practical measures such as patrols are expected [to be carried out in the exclusion zone] and that radio listening and radar control were discussed during the meeting. The Bahia Blanca newspaper report ends by stating that an easing of tension on the situation in the South Atlantic has been observed in Argentine official circles following the recent visit of U.S. General John Galvin.

Report Denied

PY311249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA) -- Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso has denied that the Argentine Armed Forces are on a "state of readiness" because of the possibility that military incidents could break out in the South Atlantic in view of the unilateral British decision to declare an economic protection zone around the Malvinas Islands -- which will come into force on 1 February. He added that Argentina will "not stop defending its rights" over the archipelago.

Mosso said that in spite of its decision to staunchly defend its position, Argentina will act "prudently" when the economic protection zone comes into force. In an explicit reference to Rear Admiral Jose Maria Arriola, who in a recent speech harshly criticized the low military budget, Mosso said that the Armed Forces "are perfectly capable" of confronting any conflict that could eventually arise with countries have a similar war capacity. Mosso asserted that "the country is not defenseless."

Speaking to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the defense secretary said that U.S. Southern Commander General John Galvin discussed the Malvinas issue during his recent visit to Argentina. According to Mosso, the high-ranking U.S. military officer reportedly said that his country "is truly interested in that the conflict [words indistinct] countries to resume bilateral negotiations."

Regarding orders for the Navy to patrol the southern seas surrounding the fishing protection zone, Mosso said that "this is a joint undertaking" and that "all forces have been given the same instructions."

Government Issues Communique

PY302355 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2112 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (DYN) -- The Argentine Government today stated that it has ordered the naval prefecture to capture any fishing boats operating without authorization in Argentina's 200-mile territorial waters, although it made it clear that Argentina will try to avoid incidents in the Malvinas area, where the economic exclusion zone unilaterally declared by Great Britain will be enforced beginning Sunday [1 February].

The Argentine Government issued a communique that pointed out that its policy is based on three principles: the negotiated settlement of controversies and firmness in the defense of Argentina's inalienable rights by exercising its maritime jurisdiction [no third principle as received].

This is the text of the official communique that was released by the Foreign Ministry this afternoon:

"As everyone knows, on 29 October the British Government established a 200-mile zone around the Malvinas Islands. Within this zone, the British Government established so-called 'temporary administrative and fishing preservation zone.'

"The boundaries of the fishing preservation zone coincide with those of the so-called 150-mile 'military protection zone,' Great Britain established after the 1982 conflict.

"The Argentine Government denounced the British action at international forums through a communique issued on the day the British announced their decision. This measure, which is a new usurpation of Argentine territory, hinders negotiations because it raises tension in the area.

"Three months after the British decision, the Argentine Govenment wants to publicly reiterate its position to the Argentine people and to the world.

"The Argentine Government bases its actions on three principles. First principle: The negotiated settlement of controversies. The Argentine Government reiterated and reitarates its total willingness to engage in negotiations with an open-minded attitude, which implies the consideration of all the topics that gave rise to the conflict and the issues that emerged from the dispute.

"A great majority of the international community has supported this position, as is proven by the UN resolutions on the issue. Likewise, on several occasions the Argentine Government proposed to begin negotiations and talks with an open agenda without preconditions.

"In this regard, we would like to recall the terms of the communique Argentine Government released on 17 November 1986.

"Our willingness to engage in dialogue remains unchanged. We once again call upon the British Government to take the path of negotiation. We know they will be complex and difficult, but we reiterate that this is the most desirable way to find solution to the dispute.

"Second Principle: Firmness in the defense of Argentina's inalienable rights by exercising its maritime jurisdiction.

"Argentina's position favoring negotiations must not be interpreted as a sign of weakness nor of acceptance of the status quo. Therefore, Argentina has signed, and will continue to sign, agreements with third countries that will become effective at the onset of the fishing season in the coming weeks. Under those agreements catch quotas, number of ships authorized to fish, and zones where fishing will be allowed have been assigned for this coming season.

"It should be noted in that regard that:

"a) The number of ships from the two countries with which agreements have been signed -- the Soviet Union and Bulgaria -- that have been authorized to fish throughout the continental and insular 200-mile area is one-fourth the number engaged in that task before the agreements were signed. The ecological balance and the nation's economic interests will be thus be preserved. Authorized fishing activities will, in all instances, take place south of 46 degrees, 30 minutes.

"b) Ten percent of these ships' crews will be made up of Argentine citizens.

"c) Compliance with the assigned catch quotas and fishing zones by each ship will be ensured by the presence of two Argentine inspectors aboard.

"d) These agreements also imply the obligation to purchase fish caught and processed by Argentine enterprises. The Soviet Union will be under obligation to purchase 30 percent of the value of its ships' catch; and Bulgaria, 50 percent. The effect these purchases will have on the reactivation of Argentine fishing enterprises must be underscored.

"Control of the fishing areas will be carried out as follows:

"a) The Defense Ministry has issued instructions to the Argentine Naval Prefecture to stop any ship that is fishing or has fished without authorization within Argentina's 200-mile zone.

"b) The instructions are also intended to prevent incidents from being provoked in the zone by the Argentine side.

"Third principle: Prudence, which means that peace is our major target.

"The permanent objective of all actions undertaken by the Argentine Government will be to avoid all possibilities of an incident, as has been done and as will continue to be done, without impairing the actions that fall under Argentine jurisdiction.

"Therefore, negotiation, firmness, and prudence have been and will continue to be the guiding principles of the Argentine policy."

Defense Secretary on Patrols

PY310245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0132 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (EFE) -- Argentine Coast Guard vessels that began to patrol Argentine territorial waters will enter the exclusion zone Great Britain will establish around the Malvinas Islands on 1 February. This was stated today by Argentine Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso. Mosso added that "Argentina will not recognize some areas within the fishing preservation zone that Great Britain has established. Such areas will be patrolled by Argentine naval prefecture vessels."

Mosso pointed out that "the areas will be patrolled by a security force, rather than by a military force," because "Argentina does not want to militarize the conflict." The defense secretary said that the mission of the patrols is "to show the Argentine presence in the area and to learn about the situation." He added that "any eventual difficulty will have to be reported, and any eventual action will have to be ordered by the Armed Forces' commander in chief, that is, President Raul Alfonsin."

Mosso asserted that the government orders are "to avoid incidents." He added: "We will exert our sovereign rights by patrolling the area and controlling fishing in the zone, simultaneously. In this way we will prevent incidents that might intensify the conflict."

The defense secretary said, however, that "we trust that Great Britain will not want to create incidents, because, once the incidents start, we do not know how they will end and this applies also to third countries that may have signed fishing agreements with the United Kingdom."

Argentine Coast Guard vessels today sailed from Puerto Deseado, Santa Cruz Province, 2,148 km south of Buenos Aires, to patrol the boundaries of the exclusion zone established by London, which will become effective on 1 February.

Navy To Avoid 'Incidents'

PY310315 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2240 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jan (DYN) -- Naval prefecture Coast Guard vessels will in the next few hours begin patrolling the South Atlantic, including the fishing exclusion zone that Great Britain has established around the Malvinas islands. In the meantime, top-level government officials will be considering how deeply Argentine forces will become involved in the conflict.

According to reliable sources, the government position is to avoid the involvement of Navy ships in possible incidents, at least in serious incidents [en primera linea de conflicto]. Meanwhile, the Navy General Staff has reportedly offered all its sea and air forces to patrol the area.

The position finally adopted by the government was to send the Coast Guard to the front line and leave the Navy ships for the intermediate sectors mainly because [words indistinct] it will be a police problem. On the other hand, if operations involved Navy units, the problem would become a military problem, and would automatically be transferred to the UN Security Council.

In its communique the Foreign Ministry stated that it gave instructions "to the Coast Guard of the Naval Prefecture," and Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso stated that this task would be conducted even within the fishing exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

Meanwhile, President Raul Alfonsin, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and other officials met tonight at the Olivos residence to analyze the situation.

The Defense Ministry this morning instructed Navy and Coast Guard perscanel on the actions to be taken beginning at 0000 1 February, although the action will begin tonight, when the first vessels sail.

Reliable sources today reported that Jaunarena approved various plans of action outlined by the Joint Staff.

Jaunarena was informed of the different alternatives during a meeting yesterday. Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa, Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo, and Army Deputy Chief of Staff General Mario Jaime Sanchez were present at the meeting. Army Chief of Staff General Hector Rios Erenu is on vacation until 1 February.

An unofficial report on this meeting was obtained today, although no details were given.

Nevertheless, it was learned that during the meeting patrolling was discussed [words indistinct] to navigation which will continue despite the fact that on 1 February the 150-mile fishing exclusion zone established by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands will become effective.

The occasion was also appropriate for each chief [words indistinct] to confirm the plans established by the Joint Staff, which is chaired by Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, regarding the different alternatives that may arise beginning 1 February and possible incidents between Argentine and British ships or planes.

At this moment Argentine ships and ships from other countries, which were authorized by the government, are fishing in the 200-mile Argentine territorial sea, which [words indistinct] some areas within the exclusion zone established by the British.

According to some Argentine political sources, the Argentine Government intends to establish a 10-mile zone around the [number indistinct] mile zone established by the British as a "buffer" between the waters controlled by the two countries in order to prevent incidents, although this does not mean relinquishing the country's claims.

Naval Vessels To Penetrate Zone

PY311347 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1234 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (DYN) -- Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso has officially announced that, as of 1 February, Coast Guard vessels of the Naval Prefectuve patrolling in the southern seas will penetrate the fishing protection zone imposed by Great Britain.

In exclusive comments to DYN, Mosso stated that "the patrols will be conducted outside the military exclusion zone, in other words, starting with that line toward the coast." Mosso then added that "there are areas within the fishing protection zone imposed by Great Britain that Argentina is not going to accept as such, so they will be patrolled by the Naval Prefecture's vessels."

Asked why the patrols are being carried out by the Naval prefecture, Mosso explained that the objective is "not to militarize the conflict, because it (the Naval Prefecture) is a security force, and the implications would be different if the patrols were conducted by a military force, an armed military force. For the time being, only surface vessels will be used, and eventually we will study whether it will be necessary to reinforce the patrols with planes," he added. [passage omitted]

The secretary explained that these decisions were made on 29 January during a meeting chaired by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena in which Chief of the Joint Staff Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner, the chiefs of staff of the three services, and area commanders of those services participated. Mosso said that during that meeting it was also decided "to apply the guidelines of the Foreign Ministry: Not to militarize the crisis and to avoid incidents."

"At the same time," he added, "we will exercise our sovereign rights with the patrols and with the exercise of the power to police the fishing areas through procedures that are meant to prevent any type of alternative that could again heat up the conflict." [passage omitted]

Area Patrols Begin

PY311844 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] At Sea in the South Atlantic, 31 Jan (DYN) -- Coast Guard boats of the Naval Prefecture this afternoon began to effectively patrol a stretch of Argentine territorial waters adjacent to the Malvinas Islands. The vessels have precise instructions to capture any foreign vessel found in the area without government authorization to operate in the zone.

The patrol operations being conducted by Argentina began just a few hours before the implementation tomorrow, Sunday, of the so-called "fishing protection zone" that has been imposed by Great Britain within a 200-mile radius around the archipelago, which also includes the 150-mile "exclusion zone" that has been in effect since the 1982 war.

The Argentine vessels, with very well trained crews that include men who fought in the 1982 war, are patrolling what could be called a "buffer" zone, or an area of approximately 10 nautical miles that surrounds the fishing protection zone, but without violating the so-called "military exclusion zone" of 150 miles, which has been under British air and naval control since the end of the hostilities 4 and 1/2 years ago.

The captains have received orders to intercept and stop vessels not authorized by Argentina to operate in the area. At the same time, however, they have been instructed to avoid any type of harassment of British vessels and also to avoid any type of unilateral action.

The Coast Guard vessels departed early yesterday morning from Puerto Deseado (Santa Cruz Providence), where they will have their temporary base of operations. The crews will be at sea for periods of 4 or 5 days as of today. They will be relieved periodically by fresh crews [words indistinct] area from several points of the country.

During the first hours, the patrol did not observe any abnormal British air or naval activity in the archipelago.

Radars detected the possible interception of a "Phantom" squadron flying at about 50 miles east-northeast of the Greater Malvinas Island, in what seemed to be a routine flight since a few minutes later the planes disappeared from the screens, presumably because they landed at their base.

Since the inauguration of a new military airport that allows them to considerably reinforce the detachment in the islands within a little more than 18 hours, the British military garrison stationed in the Malvinas Islands has decreased greatly.

At least until midafternoon today, it has been observed that the British have not carried out any sea patrols. Great Britain keeps at least one frigate, torpedo boats, and support ships in the islands.

Good weather prevailed throughout the afternoon along the Atlantic coast, although because of a polar wind from the Antarctic there was a sharp temperature fall. Visibility is normal. Strong winds and cloudiness prevailed around the islands, however. [passage omitted]

Coast Guard Reportedly To Enter Zone

PY312359 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2034 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (DNY) -- The 150-year-old dispute between Great Britain and Argentina over the possession of the Malvinas Islands has been rekindled in the last few hours as a result of the British decision to create a new protection zone around the archipelago, and Argentina's immediate response of sending armed vessels from the Naval prefecture to patrol its territorial sea. [passage omitted]

Although the orders of the Defense Ministry, and the communique released by the Foreign Ministry instruct the vessels to avoid incidents with British ships, Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso's statement, which was confirmed by Carlos Becerra, presidential secretary general, indicate that the Coast Guard vessels will, in some cases, enter the British protection zone.

In an interview to a Cordoba radio station, Becerra said that President Raul Alfonsin "is calmly" observing developments in the British-Argentine conflict. Becerra also pointed out that the government will insist on holding bilateral negotiations with Great Britain. [passage omitted]

In an attempt to deny any rumor of war, Secretary Becerra today said that "for the tranquillity of the people, I can assure you that Argentina confirms its belief that the only possible solution to this conflict is bilateral negotiations." He insisted, however, that "Argentina will continue to exert its sovereign rights over the zone." [passage omitted]

Government Communique Denies Report

PY312148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA) -- The government today made it clear that Coast Guard vessels and Argentine Navy ships will not enter the fishing zone that was unilaterally established by Great Britain around the Malvinas Islands. The boundaries of the fishing zone are the same as those of the military exclusion zone established after the 1982 conflict.

Through a communique, the Foreign Ministry denied press reports quoting Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso as saying that naval prefecture vessels will enter the 150-mile zone.

This is the text of the communique:

"The Foreign Ministry and the Defense Ministry deem it appropriate to point out, due to the possibility of incorrect interpretations, that Argentina's patrolling of the South Atlantic will continue in the same areas and with the same methods of the past 2 decades, and that based on the principle of the preservation of peace and the prevention of incidents, Argentina will not patrol the so-called 151-mile [as received] military exclusion zone around the Malvinas Island, which Great Britain imposed after the 1982 conflict and which the Argentine Government has rejected.

"It is therefore appropriate to reiterate that this decision does not entail the recognition of the measure through which the exclusion zone was imposed, as legitimate, nor does it imply the acceptance of the fishing administrative area that Great Britain established in the exclusion zone on 29 October 1986, as was stated in the communique the Argentine Foreign Ministry released yesterday."

Ships Must Advise Presence

PY010057 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2303 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 31 Jan (NA) -- Reliable sources have reported that "for security reasons," the Navy today established the requirement that all foreign fishing or merchant ships wishing to sail in Argentine waters south of the 36th parallel will have to give prior notice to the Navy of their presence in the area.

The naval prefecture today reinforced its patrolling of the South Atlantic with at least one extra Coast Guard vessel, while the Navy remained outside the patrol operation. The Navy does not have orders to intervene in possible incidents "except for extraordinary cases."

The sources reported that at about 0300 this morning, the Coast Guard ship Azopardo, of the Naval Prefecture, left the port of Ingeniero White, near Bahia Blanca, "bound for the south," It is believed that it will join the other Naval Prefecture vessels, which are patrolling maritime traffic in the region.

The sources also said that other vessels may also have left from various ports in order to patrol the South Atlantic region. The sources pointed out, however, that the Navy "has not interferred" in any of the operations which are the direct responsibility of the Naval Prefecture, and added that several Navy vessels are anchored in the naval base of Port Belgrano, next to Bahia Blanca, and that they have orders not to operate in the South Atlantic," except in extreme cases,"

Naval Prefect Osvaldo Siette reported that [words indistinct] any type of preparations."

Siette told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the Naval Prefecture Operations Command in Buenos Aires, issues directives for the vessels. Siette said that, at least five Argentine fishing boats are anchored in Puerto Deseado, as a result of a 10-day strike being staged by the members of the SOMU (Trade Union of United Maritime Workers).

It was also reported that an Italian fishing ship, which collided with another vessel on 29 January, arrived at Port Galvon today. As a result of the collision, the hull of the Italian ship was damaged, and the ship had to return to port for repairs.

Mosso Explains Stance

PY011831 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1437 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA) -- Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso today explained that the Coast Guard ships of the Naval Prefecture will enter the 50-mile zone outside the 150-mile British military protection zone around the Malvinas Islands. Great Britain created this zone in 1982, and it then unilaterally added the fishing exlcusion zone last November. Mosso admitted the possibility of incidents in this area.

Mosso told NA that "incidents may occur within the 50-mile zone, but if Argentina does not patrol that area it would be recognizing British sovereignty over the islands."

Mosso did not discard the fact that possible incidents with British ships or aircraft may drive Great Britain to resume negotiations over the future of the islands.

He said: "We should not dismiss the possibility that as a result of events in the South Atlantic Great Britain may decide to return to negotiations."

Mosso pointed out that incidents could occur if a fishing vessel leaving the Malvinas Islands requests a British military ship escort. He emphasized that the patrol is the exclusive responsibility of the Naval Prefecture. Therefore, naval war ships are being kept away from this area.

Mosso pointed out that if "something happens" the Coast Guard ships must report to their superiors on land and then "either the defense minister or the president himself will make the appropriate decisions." He said that he hopes that "no incidents" will occur and expressed confidence on "the rationality of the two sides."

Mosso denied that there are differences between his statement and the communique recently released by the Foreign Ministry in relation to the patrol of the Naval Prefecture ships. "The foreign minister was very clear this week in his statements on this issue," said Mosso in reference to his own remarks and those of the foreign minister.

In this regard he said that "the 150-mile military protection ordered by Great Britain in 1982, at the conclusion of the war, will be respected." He added: "The area that will be patrolled is the 50-mile zone that comprises the fishing exclusion zone that Britain intends to control."

First Day Without Incident

PY012049 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1905 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA) -- The first day of the enforcement of the 150-mile British "fishing protection" zone around the Malvinas Islands passed without any incidents being reported between the ships of the Argentine Naval Prefecture and the British forces stationed in the islands. The British forces are also patrolling the South Atlantic region. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PRIVATIZATION PROGRAM

PY302013 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Jan 87 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The government yesterday made known a vast programme to partly privatize a number of state services, following a meeting between directors of the Public Holding for State Enterprises, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Public Services Minister Pedro Trucco.

Eight railway branches in the provinces are to be turned over to private hands, properties owned by the railways will be sold and a private entity is to build 60 kilometres of track at its own risk in Corrients province.

Holding chief Enrique Olivera said bids for railway services in the provinces will be dealt with on March 9. Bids for the sale of the Austral airline will be again considered towards the end of February.

The construction of new sewer systems in five Greater Buenos Aires districts by private firms is to be handled by Obras Publicas. Distribution of post office parcels by private parties is also being considered. Part of the SEOBA power utility will likewise be privatized. Olivera stressed that the government aimed at improving the efficiency and administrative work of all public services.

NATIONAL CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INSTALLATION CEREMONY

PY012119 [Editorial Report] Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 1 February begins live coverage of the 1-hour, 20-minute installation ceremony of the National Constituent Assembly. This assembly will write a new Brazilian constitution.

Coverage begins by showing the ceremony in front of the National Congress building in Brasilia, with a review and parade of an Army unit in dress uniform.

At 1757 GMT, President Jose Sarney arrives, having been specially invited to attend the ceremony of the National Constituent Assembly installation. He is met at the entrance of the building by Federal Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose Carlos Moreira Alves, and the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, Senator Humberto Lucena and Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes respectively.

As the proceedings begin, the Federal Supreme Court chief justice, who will preside over the ceremony, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, and Senator Humberto Lucena, take the main seats on the podium in the Chamber of Deputies hall. The chief justice then asks a delegation of party leaders to escort President Jose Sarney into the room and to seat him at the podium.

At 1814 GMT the Supreme Court justice opens the session with these words: "I now declare the National Constituent Assembly installed." The audience applauds and the Fuzileiros Navias band plays the Brasilian national anthem.

At 1817 GMT, Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose Carlos Moreira Alves begins to deliver the keynote address. He starts by reviewing the process through which the rules to govern society were dictated by kings in past centuries. He then recalls that the 18th century witnessed the confrontation between absolutism and liberalism, a confrontation between the transfer of the source of decisionmaking from the absolutism of the kings to the consent of the community. As a result of this confrontation, he says, liberalism imposed the idea that society must be ruled constitutionally. He then recalls the French Revolution, the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights, which gave emphasis to political rights. After World War II, Moreira Alves notes, constitutions began to give emphasis to social issues.

He then goes on to review the earlier Brazilian Republican constitutions, noting their flaws and the successive reforms they underwent to correct them, and to solve the crisis which they created.

Chief Justice Moreira Alves says that this National Constituent Assembly marks the end of the reconstruction and revolutionary period in Brazil, rekindling the eternal hope that a perfect constitution might be written to counter the imperfection of human nature. He points out that constitutions are not immutable, because they are nothing but social contracts, and notes that the best constitution is the one that allows for improvements and evolution, to meet changing social circumstances. He cites the U.S. Constitution as an example of such a perfectible political document.

At this time in history, Moreira Alves says, the liberalism that gave rise to the first constitutions is obsolete. Those constitutions were intended to guarantee political freedom alone, disregarding social needs. He says that present-day constitutions must try to strive a balance between individual rights and social rights in the context of contemporary realities. Today, he adds, state intervention is necessary to establish a balance between the need of the individual and the needs of society. He says that in Brazil, the constitution must search for equilibrium between the components of the federative system; namely, the union, the states, and the municipalities.

Chief Justice Moreira Alves closes his address by saying: Messrs delegates to the Constituent Assembly, in writing a constitution, the issues to be debated are many, and the difficulties are diverse. To resolve these difficulties with prudence and wisdom is the great challenge that this Constitution Assembly, as every such assembly, must face. The conscientious eyes of the nation are upon you, gentlemen. The mission you have ahead is much more difficult since, in discharging it, the virtues render little recognition because they are expected, and the mistakes, if they are fatal, become a stigma. May God inspire you." [applause]

The chief justice ends his speech at 1840 GMT.

Moreira Alves invites the delegates to the next session, tomorrow at 1800 GMT, to elect the president of the National Constituent Assembly. He then invites everyone present to a musical concert in front of the Congress building.

The chief justice then closes the session at 1850 GMT saying: "I declare this session closed." [applause]

NEW PRICE READJUSTMENT POLICY OUTLINED

PY310030 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and Planning Minister Joao Sayad met with President Jose Sarney here at Planalto Palace a short time ago. The two ministers submitted to the president a proposal which, according to Presidential Press Secretary Frota Neto, will be adopted as the official government policy.

[Words indistinct] of the government in the economic sector must normally develop through the management of the economy, taking into account the correction that is being applied for inflation. We have to support the existing organizations, like the CIP [Interministerial Price Council] and the SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies], in order to prevent speculation.

There will be three price levels: The prices established by the CIP and the SUNAB; the prices that can be readjusted within restricted limits; and the prices that will be free to fluctuate according to demand.

To prevent speculation, the government will devise a decentralized control system that will be jointly implemented by the federal government, the states, and the municipal districts.

BRIEFS

PMDB SENATE LEADER NAMED -- The Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party (PMDB) has a new Senate leader. Sao Paulo Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso will replace Minas Gerais Senator Alfredo Campos. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 30 Jan 87 PY]

PAPER SAYS GEN GALVIN 'PUT THINGS IN ORDER'

PY311159 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Jan 87 p 11

[Editorial: "The Words of a Military Officer," by Humberto Dominguez Dibb, HOY director-owner]

[Text] Several reactions have followed U.S. Ambassador Clyde Taylor's latest "demand," which actually was an intervention into matters that are the exclusive concern of Paraguayans. Many people have said that this situation has plunged Paraguayan-U.S. diplomatic relations into a virtual crisis.

This assertion is totally wrong, because the isolated actions of an ambassador who is not well aware of his duties do not reflect any disagreement at the government level, or for that matter at the official level.

Bilateral relations remain untouched, above all because the two nations share the same principles regarding the concept of freedom. It is obvious, however, that in some areas and on some occasions there can be differences in the procedure that each country chooses to adopt. This is normal, and it does not mean that the two nations are on opposite sides.

In our specific case, with which the public is familiar, one cannot say that the United States had meddled in the domestic affairs of our country; what has happened is that a U.S. ambassador has arrogated to himself powers that go far beyond those normal for the position. The U.S. Government did not issue an official communique on the subject. I have at times criticized the inconsistency of U.S. foreign policy regarding specific facts; now we have to admit that the problem was caused by a diplomat who failed to behave properly.

Proof of this is the visit that General John Galvin, head of the U.S. Southern Command -- a major military unit -- is making to our country. Upon his arrival, Gen Galvin said that the two countries are friends and allies. It was necessary that a military officer put things in order. Actually, it could not have been otherwise because of the personality of the military.

I have always said that I have confidence in the military, which has calmly dealt with all sorts of situations. The military has always checked the abuses of civilians, who on so many occasions have tried to sow disunity and chaos.

It is actually pleasing to hear such a high-ranking U.S. commander say that Paraguay and the United States are maintaining friendly relations, despite some diplomats who arrogate to themselves powers that they actually lack.

GARCIA RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL TOUR OF NATIONS

PY010111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Jan (AFP) -- President Alan Garcia this afternoon returned to Peru after paying an official visit to India and after meeting with the Italian, French, Spanish, and Venezuelan chiefs of state in their respective countries.

The Peruvian presidential plane arrived at the Air Force base, which is located near Lima's Jorge Chavez International Airport, at 1645 local time. [passage omitted]

SHINING PATH MEMBERS KILL RANKING APRA LEADER

PY301459 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1445 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Lima, 30 Jan (EFE) -- Cesar Lopez Silva, secretary for General Affairs of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Party, was murdered today in Lima by alleged members of the Shining Path guerrilla organization. As the politician was leaving his house, located in the Lima district of Pueblo Libre, two women opened fire at him. Lopez Silva was shot twice in the head. The two attackers then escapted in a red car which was waiting for them. The attack occurred at approximately 0900. The body of the murdered man was taken away in an ambulance.

In addition to being an APRA leader, Lopez Silva was also a doctor and a zonal director in the Health Area.

Deputy Luis Negreiros, the APRA's secretary general, and Health Minister David Tejada went to Lopez Silva's home immediately after the attack took place.

Murder APRA Member in Huanuco

PY020026 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] Lima, 1 Feb (EFE) -- A member of the progovernment APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Party has been shot to death by presumed members of the Shining Path organization in the province of Pachiter in Huanuco Department.

According to reports that reached Lima, Vicente Valdivieso, 78, the murdered man, was a former APRA secretary in that province. He was attacked inside his home, in the village of Santa Rosa, 2 km from Tingo Maria, 550 km northeast of Lima. On Saturday night, two men walked into the house firing their machine guns at him.

The Lima-based newspaper EXPRESO reported today that APRA Deputy Jofre Fernandez, nephew of Vicente Valdivieso, is certain that his uncle was killed by terrorists.

Last Friday, 30 January, presumed members of the Shining Path assassinated the national security of APRA's professionals organization in Lima, physician Cesar Lopez Silva.

ARGENTINE BORDER CLOSED TO CONTROL CONTRABAND

PY301721 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Jan (AFP) -- It was officially reported here today that the Uruguayan Government has ordered the closing of the border in Paysandu Department (380 km northwest of Montevideo) for local traffic going to Argentina and decided to absolutely prohibit the entry of merchandise from that country.

The decision, made by the National Customs Directorate, is part of what is known in Uruguay as the contraband war which broke out this summer on the western border as a result of the increase of illegal activities by hundreds of inhabitants of the region.

In the last few days, industrialists and merchants in Paysandu demanded government measures to stop this smuggling, at the same time as a smugglers' union, called the Paysandu United Baggage Carriers Association, was unexpectedly formed.

Government sources have said that the Customs Office in Salto (500 km northeast of Montevideo) today introduced a system of vehicle control at the border with Argentina which includes a card containing the date of the vehicle and its owner.

The same sources announced that the government also plans to intensify the control on smuggling in towns on the Brazilian border, particularly in Rivera (520 km to the north) and Chuy (340 km to the east).

CAMPAIGN FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM OPENS

PY291447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 29 Jan 87

[By Sixto Martinez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 28 Jan (EFE) -- The campaign for a referendum to abolish the law suspending the trials of military men involved in violating human rights officially began today with the installation of the national commission that sponsored the referendum.

The commission, which is made up of 50 people, said that the campaign "is outside the interests of any political party" and that it will coordinate the gathering of the required 600,000 signatures to call the referendum.

Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano told the press that the referendum "is a political problem and it is going to be handled as such. The government is going to do everything possible to defend the legal structure of the country."

Writers Mario Benedetti and Eduardo Galeano, actress China Zorrilla, and a priest, Father Luis Perez Aguirre, in addition to lawyers, union leaders and relatives of people "missing" during the Uruguayan military regime (1973-1985), comprise the commission. [passage omitted]

The National Commission for Referendum is headed by three women: Matilde Rodriquez de Gutierrez Ruiz, Elisa Dellapiane de Michelini -- both of whom are widows of legislators murdered in Buenos Aires in 1976 -- and Esther Gatti, the grandmother of a missing child. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID DISCUSSES PEMEX SITUATION

FL311313 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0441 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Mexico City, 30 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has warned that the nationalization of hydrocarbon resources is irreversible, and that these, by way of PEMEX, will continue to be a solid pillar of national sovereignty and development.

He also asserted that PEMEX has reported a positive balance in keeping its very important commitment to the people. He added that the company has strategic value because it is an important cog in the wheel of economic and social development and national security. The chief executive was speaking at the conclusion of the third PEMEX assessment meeting. He appealed to its workers, technicians, and administrators to continue to scrupulously fulfill their obligations.

After listening to 10 PEMEX officials, the president asserted that the company is still financially sound despite the deterioration it suffered in 1986 because of the plunge in exports income. He added that in order to protect both the institution and the nation's finances, the government is pursuing a policy of realistic prices at home. He warned that neither PEMEX nor the nation can undergo decapitalization with a policy of unrealistic prices or subsidies. Even with this setback in 1986, the results are positive and that makes it possible to give a good report to the nation following a very difficult year.

The president stressed at the meeting, which lasted more than 3 hours, that the government will insist in the qualitative improvement of PEMEX. He acknowledged that PEMEX had shown high resistance to the negative factors of the crisis and also adaptability in dealing with problems, introducing qualitative changes, and becoming a better organization. The president said that an evident effort at honesty and plain speaking had been made, an effort that was a fundamental demand of the Mexican people; this is a commitment we will not give up. He stressed that the government wants to strictly apply the laws of public administration and to keep an eye on acquisition and leasing standards.

Just before saying this, De la Madrid gave his evaluation of the results reported at the meeting today and said that PEMEX is still a fundamental element not only of the nation's economy but also of various aspects of Mexican development because it supplies sufficient hydrocarbons and gives support to industrial activity.

It represents half of the Mexican treasury's income, he explained, and this has made it possible to deal with a difficult economic situation. The fiscal load on this company is heavy, he admitted, and has limited its expansion.

He made clear, however, that in the past 4 years PEMEX has shared the fate of all Mexicans during the crisis, and said that PEMEX has suffered this difficult economic situation along with the rest of the country. He concluded by calling again on all those employed at PEMEX to work hard to make the company stronger and more secure.

COSTA RICA

CARLUCCI, ARIAS SURVEY AREA'S PROBLEMS

PA011550 San Jose Radio Reloi in Spanish 1330 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] It was officially reported that U.S. National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci left for Panama yesterday after completing in this capital a Central American tour to assess the region's political and military situation.

Carlucci arrived in San Jose from Honduras on Friday night. He was accompanied by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; and (Jose Tortana), the National Security Council's director for Latin America.

Carlucci and his retinue met with President Oscar Arias for almost 2 hours at the president's home yesterday morning. The meeting was also attended by Presidency Minister Rodrigo Arias Sanchez and Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini.

On Friday night, immediately after he arrived in San Jose, Carlucci met political and military leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, at an unspecified place.

Before flying to Panama, Carlucci said that in his meeting with Arias he discussed U.S. support for Central American democrats. Carlucci refused to discuss with reporters his talks with the Nicaraguan contras. He said that he was far from assessing the situation of the rebel organizations.

Arias said that they had an honest talk about how the Costa Ricans view the Central American problems. He added that he had the opportunity to talk about the peace initiative that he will propose to the leaders of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

ARIAS WILL NOT DISCUSS NICARAGUA IN MEXICO

PA311803 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 27 Jan 87 p 4

[Excerpts] Official sources said yesterday that the situation in Nicaragua will not be discussed during Costa Rican President Oscar Arias's visit to Mexico.

Mexico has a very definite position in favor of the Sandinist government and Costa Rica also has a definite position -- that Mexico does not share -- which is contained in the following points:

1. Nicaragua should become a democracy by having: a) free and honest elections; [no letter 'b' as published] respect for human rights; c) respect for the freedom of speech; d) freedom of activity for political parties.

2. Nicaragua should fulfill the agreements signed before the OAS in July 1979 regarding pluralism in its government.

3. Costa Rica advocates a cease fire along with an end to the U.S. support for the contras and a dialogue between the Sandinists and the anti-Sandinist leaders.

"If those topics were discussed during President Arias' visit to Mexico, there would be a total confrontation. Therefore, it is better to avoid that issue during the visit," a high government official told LA REPUBLICA.

President Arias will arrive in Mexico on 25 February. He will be met by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The meeting will last 3 days.

The two presidents will discuss bilateral relations regarding the economic, technological, and cultural fields.

Among the economic issues, the two presidents will discuss Costa Rica's sizeable $100 million debt with Mexico. In addition, the two presidents will discuss general aspects of the oil agreement between the two countries.

A draft agreement is being prepared for the discussion of technological issues, and cultural relations between the two countries will be improved. [passage omitted]

The official delegation that will visit Mexico is headed by President Oscar Arias, who will be accompanied by Costa Rican First Lady Margarita Penon de Arias, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo, Housing Minister Fernando Zumbado, Economy Minister Luis Diego Escalante, Science and Technology Minister Rodrigo Zeledon, Culture Minister Carlos F.-Echeverria, and Recope [Costa Rican Oil Refinery] President Rodolfo Dobles.

EL SALVADOR

WOUNDED FMLN PRISONERS GET 'HUMANITARIAN' RELEASE

Exchange for Avalos Denied

PA010035 San Salvador LA NOTICIA in Spanish 30 Jan 87 p 4

[Text] Forty-two war wounded from the FMLN have been authorized to leave the country. However, three of them stayed for varying reasons.

Twenty-four of the 39 war wounded who were ready to leave and who were in La Esperanza jail, also known as Mariona, left the country for Mexico under the protection of the archdiocese, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Mexican Embassy.

The government and the archdiocese have insisted that this is a humanitarian gesture and not an exchange of prisoners for Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, yet the archdiocese's communique, when referring to the three war wounded who do not want to leave the country, mentions an "exchange," thereby inferring that the government's action is related to this.

Moreover, rebel radio stations do not speak of a prisoner exchange and they insist that this can only take place if the government agrees to release those political prisoners who are members of the labor union and rank and file of the rebel fronts.

The prisoners director denied that the release of the war wounded had something to do with the exchange of Col Avalos. However, it all indicates that the first step in that regard has been taken.

It has been reported that the 24 released war wounded were delivered to the International Committee of the Red Cross and to Mexican Ambassador Federico Urruchua Durand by Justice Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa. The Mexican Government will be in charge of sending them to other countries to receive medical treatment. Before the war wounded left the country, the Red Cross handed out prostheses to some of them.

Foreign press agencies report that the release of the 24 war wounded is part of the exchange for Col Omar Napoleon Avalos, who has been in the hands of the rebels since October 1985.

However, an archdiocese document reports that "42 war wounded were allowed to leave the country for humanitarian reasons" and describes the action as a "significant step in the humanitarian of the conflict on the part of the Salvadoran Government."

Commander Rafael Antonio Rodriguez, deputy director of the Mariona Prison, denied that the release of the political prisoners had something to do with the exchange of Col Omar Napoleon Avalos.

In addition, a rebel station said: "The release of the war wounded cannot be the object of any negotiation," and it added: "The FMLN has presented Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas with our official proposal to resolve the Col Avalos case and this proposal includes a list of 54 member of the rank and file of labor unions, cooperatives, and humanitarian organizations and 29 Morazan Department residents." The rebel station said that this means that the release of the war wounded is not part of the FMLN exchange proposal for Col Avalos' release.

Duarte Statements

PA311620 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Report by Carlos A. Rivera]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today that the release of the 42 wounded guerrrillas was a humanitarian action by the government in an attempt to gain the release of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos, who was captured by the rebels approximately 15 months ago.

President Duarte made those statements at a national assembly organized by the members and leaders of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC], in which they confirmed their support for the government's new economic measures. The assembly was held in a San Salvador hotel and was attended by the PDC political committee and the party's rank and file. A call was made for unity during the current political situation that the government is experiencing.

In his speech Duarte said that his administration will not go back on the principles of the new taxes, adding that those who have more will pay more.

[Begin recording, Duarte in progress] ...in support for something that is essential for the survival of the nation. The PDC is telling the productive sectors of the country that the PDC is not their enemy, but an enemy of the incorrect actions of certain political sectors infiltrated into the labor organizations, which are trying to, which are trying [repeats himself] to use the country's productive sectors to provoke national destabilization and disaster. [end recording]

The PDC assembly, which was convoked only a few days ago, is seeking to unify its ranks in view of the current criticism and pressure tactics implemented by private business against the new tax laws decreed by the government.

In his speech, Duarte talked about the exchange of wounded prisoners, the initial phase of which ended when a group of FMLN combatants left the country as part of the exchange for Col Omar Napoleon Avalos.

[Begin Duarte recording] This morning -- I think that all of you heard the news -- as a demonstration of humanitarianism, we released almost 50 wounded guerrillas. They left early this morning for the nation they chose, because we believe in Christian humanitarianism. [end recording]

Similarly, President Duarte said that the government asked the guerrilla movement to provide information on the abduction of three municipal mayors and eight other people captured by the rebels.

At the PDC convention, which took place this morning, President Duarte asked for support from the party members. He said that his image will improve with this support from within the party.

DUARTE ON CONTADORA, AVALOS, PRESIDENTS' MEETING

PA310418 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has again accused the Sandinist regime of trying to destabilize the rest of the Central American countries.

[Duarte -- in progress] "...because I think that the Contadora Groups has performed a magnificent act of good will and that it consider all points of view. If there were not different viewpoints, the Contadora Group would not represent the opinions of all the Latin American governments. It is precisely the diversity of opinions that allows the Contadora Group to fulfill its hopes of becoming a kind of good-will mediating group in this process.

"It would be neither logical nor desirable to have a single-minded Contadora Group. The best thing is to have a neutral group. To attain that neutrality all of the members should be neutral or the balance of opinions should produce the neutrality. This is as much as I dare say, because it would be an error for a president to start talking about and describing each government. That attitude is neither diplomatic, nor logical."

[Reporter] "Are you going to meet with President Arias in San Jose?"

[Duarte] "Yes, I am going to attend that meeting. I am going to attend that meeting because President Arias invited me. Indeed I am going to attend the meeting. I share President Arias' viewpoints regarding the defense of democracy and I am going to support President Arias' position in the struggle for democracy."

[Reporter] "[Question indistinct]"

[Duarte] "I just said that common sense tells me that I should not give up any information until we attain our goal. That is why -- I think you all know it -- it is better to wait, because then they [not further identified] say that because we said this or that the process is obstructed.

"Yesterday we carried out a humanitarian action started by General Onecifero Blandon some 3 months ago when he made statements regarding the wounded who were going to be released. Now we finally sent them abroad. The problem was to find a country that would receive them. It has been said that apparently that problem was resolved through the Red Cross, and therefore yesterday we carried out that action. The next step, of course, will be to search for a solution to the Colonel Avalos case. That will happen in its time. We pray to God it is soon."

[Reporter] "Mr President, on 22 January there was a bombing in San Diego, and 7 people died. Are you going to investigate this incident?"

[Duarte] "I want to tell you that I know very well this whole process. I ordered an investigation and it is under way. Gen Blandon made statements yesterday. He clearly explained that incident. It is propaganda organized by the leftist sectors, in which [words indistinct] an isolated event turns it into a political incident and that is not true, that is absolutely false."

Similarly President Duarte said that he will attend the meeting of Central American presidents that will take place in Costa Rica in the coming days. President Duarte refused to give any details regarding the release of Col Omar Napoleon Avalos, because -- according to Duarte -- to do so would mean obstructing the negotiations.

FMLN ANNOUNCES TRUCE FOR VACCINATION CAMPAIGN

PA290410 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Attention, your close attention, please. The FMLN will allow the child vaccination drive to be carried out throughout the nation. Any incident or action that hinders the vaccination will be the responsibility of the Armed Forces High Command.

The FMLN will support any action for the benefit of our child population. We hope that the offices in charge of the vaccination will not only pay due attention to the urban areas but will extend the benefits of the vaccination to the children living in remote and troubled areas, who have been sentenced to death through the constant and indiscriminate bombings and strafing by the Air Force.

This is a slow death resulting from the [words indistinct] by the Armed Forces, which block passage to supplies and medical assistance for these areas.

FMLN-FDR REITERATES CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

PA301310 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1207 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The FMLN-FDR leadership has reiterated its willingness to call a cease-fire on the condition that a pluralist, transitional government that will guarantee conditions for a political resolution of the conflict be established. Upon the establishment of said government, the FMLN, in addition to entering into cease-fire, would contribute to the implemention of the agreements reached between national sectors for a political resolution of the conflict. However, both the FMLN and government forces would retain their armies and weapons until a negotiated solution is found to the problem regarding the existence of two armies, the FMLN-FDR representatives [not futher identified] explained.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ACCEPTS ARIAS INVITATION TO PEACE MEETING

PA302148 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 30 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The Guatemalan Government has decided to participate in a high-level meeting in Nicaragua and Costa Rica if it is invited to particpate in efforts to achieve peace in Central America. Guatemala President Vinicio Cerezo said that if invited his country would particpate in a high-level meeting in Nicaragua or Costa Rica and would be willing to listen to the proposals of the two countries as long as those proposals aim to achieve peace. Of course, the Guatemalan Government would further strengthen its determination to maintain and enforce its active neutrality.

The Guatemalan head of state made this statement after the invitation to a meeting on 15 February in the Costa Rica capital by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias was revealed. The Costa Rican Government's initiative aims to achieve a cease-fire in Nicaragua and a suspension of U.S. aid to the contras.

ARMY FACTION SAID TO OPPOSE NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA312023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1739 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- General Hector Alejandro Gramajo took office today as the new defense minister at a special ceremony held in the Polytechnical School, 31 km west of the Guatemalan capital. Gramajo, who was chief of staff, replaces General Jaime Hernandez Mendez, who is retiring after 33 years of uninterrupted military service. The transfer of command ceremony was attended by President Vinicio Cerezo, ranking Guatemalan Army chiefs, and officials of the Christian Democratic Party government. Hernandez Mendez had been defense minister since 14 January 1986, when President Cerezo took office.

Gramajo said that his "promotion" to the Defense Ministry post "is in keeping with the law and the procedures followed according to the criterion of the commanding general, President Cerezo."

The ranking military chief said that "there was no attempt" to stage a coup d'etat on the part of officers not in agreement with his designation as defense minister.

The troop movement in several parts of the Guatemalan city yesterday prompted local radio stations to announce an "alleged rebellion" by young officers. However, presidential sources who chose to remain anonymous said that "a sector of officers is opposed to the appointment of Gen Gramajo because, after completing his 4-yr ministerial term, he will have to leave the Army permanently according to the law." According to the same source, a sector of the Army would favor the appointment of General Edilberto Letona Linares, commander of the "Mariscal Zavala" military base, east of the capital, to the Defense Ministry post.

HONDURAS

MINISTER PROMISES TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

PA291918 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 29 Jan 87 p 9

[Text] At a controversial news conference yesterday, Economy Minister Reginaldo Panting said Honduras will establish trade ties with communist countries to foment its exports in 1987.

Panting said, "The governoment policy has been to negotiate with all the countries of the world and the policy of the organizing Committee for the Year of Exports will be organized in the same way because we need to export."

Asked "what will be exported if there is hardly enough for local consumption?", Panting said that "this is a feeling that has prevailed, but to export one has to have markets, and this is what it is all about this year: to reach a specific goal and understand that exporting is the only way to increase foreign exchange and improve the national economy."

Panting was also asked how much foreign exchange Honduras expects to get through this action. He said that "it is not easy to predict because international market prices vary. I would have to be a fortuneteller. In 1986, the foreign exchange increased by 16 percent, and the minimum goal, this year will be to increase it by a similar amount."

Asked why the committee does not include members from the productive sectors, such as the workers and peasants, Panting noted that "the question has a political undertone and is not good for the fatherland."

Ricardo Zablah, president of the National Exporters Association, immediately defended Panting saying that "the COHEP [Honduran Council for Private Enterprise] includes the country's largest productive sectors, and the coffee, banana, and other growers are members of it. There is an excellent relationship with the workers. However, the truth is, they are not involved in exports."

Meanwhile, Finance Minister Efrain Bu Giron said his office is working on the analysis of several laws aimed at promoting exports. "We hope those who have no faith in the process will say at the end of the year that we were right. It must be clearly understood that this action does not favor any one social class," he stressed.

In the meantime, Natural Resources Minister Rodrigo Castillo explained that a thorough process for the diversification of crops in the country's rural areas is being carried out to foment exports.

In addition, he said, studies are under way to release the import of farm equipment from any duties, and the natural resources sector is giving all its support to the Year of Exports.

Panting, Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias, Bu Giron, and Castillo are apparently the most important men of the Organizing Committee for the Year of Exports. The economy minister is in charge of the overall coordination of it.

NICARAGUA

CARLUCCI'S 'SOMOZIST' MEETING, TOUR OUTLINED

PA312057 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- U.S. National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci met last night with four Somozist chieftains who reside in Costa Rica, according to sources who asked to remain anonymous. Carlucci and the Somozists met in a hotel on the outskirts of San Jose. The meeting was attended by Alfonso Robelo, Brooklyn Rivera, Jose Davila, and Alfredo Cesar. Carlucci and the Somozist chieftains mainly discussed the current contra situation and the schism among the main contra groups that has led to the worst crisis affecting the Somozist groups in their 5 years of existence.

On Thursday, the U.S. national security adviser visited the mercenary forces camps in Honduras and met there with Adolfo Calero.

The U.S. delegation led by Frank Carlucci left San Jose today for the United States after concluding his informative tour through four Central American countries, excluding Nicaragua. The U.S. delegation visited Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica. In Costa Rica, the delegation met with President Oscar Arias and his closest aides.

The national security adviser evaluated his tour and said he now had first-hand knowledge of the situation in the area, including the situation that has the Somozists on the verge of political and military division.

Carlucci did not identify the people with whom he analyzed the Somozists' problems. He explained that he was going to make an analysis on the mercenaries' situation.

Visits Contras Camps

PA302118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1854 GMT 30 Jan 87

[By German Reyes]

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- A diplomatic source who asked not to be identified reported today that U.S. National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci visited Nicaraguan contra camps in Honduras on Thursday.

The report was confirmed by FDN leader Adolfo Calero, but he denied that the visit took place in Honduran territory.

The rebel leader also denied that he had any personal differences with Arturo Cruz, who presented his resignation as one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), a political-military alliance controlled by the FDN. Calero told ACAN-EFE that Carlucci visited the "freedom fighters" together with Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and other members of the U.S. delegation.

The FDN commander, who does not always announce his visits to Honduras due to security reasons, added: "We received the visit of the largest U.S. delegation that has visited our command posts on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua." [passage omitted] Calero said that Carlucci told more than 400 anti-Sandinists that President Ronald Reagan, in his first speech to the U.S. people so far this year, "expressed his support for the UNO and FDN freedom fighters in unequivocal terms." "Our men told Carlucci that they were willing to fight to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, and we will give it the coup de grace soon," he added. [passage omitted]

Calero also denied that he had any confrontations with UNO leader Cruz who announced to Abrams this week that he would resign from his post because an operation to distribute power within the anti-Sandinist coalition was unsuccessful. Calero said: "Three weeks ago I held my last conversation with Cruz, and if he decides to resign I can guarantee it would be because of strictly personal reasons and not because of problems between us. He added that the best thing to do is to remain united in the effort and that the decision of a member to leave the ranks "is not the decision of the thousands who are fighting the Sandinist regime." "Of course, we are sorry to see anyone leave, but this will not stop our struggle. We will continue with our forces of which 10,000 are already fighting in Nicaraguan territory," the FDN leader said.

PRESIDENTS MEETING VIEWED AS 'CLEAR SABOTAGE'

PA010241 Managua International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday evening, the Nicaraguan Government characterized the forthcoming meeting that some Central American heads of state will hold in San Jose, Costa Rica, as a clear sabotage activity against the Contadora negotiations process and peace efforts. A strong Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique points out that Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' call for a meeting with the heads of states of the region is the most recent manifestation of the interventionist U.S. policy which has already caused so much pain in Central America.

The communique adds that the meeting is contrary to the interests of peace and the most notable aspirations of the Central American people.

COMMENTARY ON 'MERCENARY' RADIO'S 'MISINFORMATION'

PA222134 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 87

["Analysis of Misinformation" commentary by Onofre Guevara]

[Text] The simple chance to listen to reactionary or revolutionary radio reports from Nicaragua or from any other country leads us to compare, analyze, or merely think about the reports we listen to on the radio, or about the things that we know by personal or collective experience.

This is something that happens almost unconsciously; after all, we are thinking beings.

One night last week, we listened to a radio station the CIA has in the area. The next morning, we listened to radio reports from our media. The difference was great, not so much because the reports originated in two opposing activities, but because even though they dealt with the same topic of religion, we felt they were discussing two different realities although the two events supposedly had taken place in Nicaragua.

The mercenary radio station dramatized an alleged religious persection scene in a Nicaraguan town. Supposedly three innocent preachers of God's word had been persecuted and burnt along with their church.

Meanwhile, Radio Sandino reported the same news event without even imagining the clumsy, reactionary tale. Radio Sandino reported the preparations for the patronal festivities in El Sauce, including the road-repair work done by the government to ease the religious procession of the Esquipulas Christ.

The differences are obvious. The manipulation of an event regarding an alleged persecution that no one can check, because it never took place, is a simple matter that has the weight of the verifiable and verified truth.

In that simple matter there is a world of contradictions, which brings untruth to misinformation, because one cannot fit in invention with reality. However, this event deserves more direct discussion.

For example, the first so-called news report not only lacks veracity, but also lacks interest for the daily listener. The listener's political and social interest demand another type of information. Therefore, the impact or effect the counterrevolutionary propagandists wish to cause on the listeners' consciousness is lost. The message is lost when it faces the weight of reality, because individuals -- and more so individuals who lead a revolution -- cannot be stimulated into action with information totally unconnected with their daily lives.

It is important to point out the melodramatic means -- proper to the 1940's super dramas -- they use. It is really pseudodramatism taken to the ridiculous. They present plaintive, falsely sentimental voices, extreme violence carried out by the bandits, who in this case were supposedly Sandinists. They also present extremely good characters who have to fight against extremely bad characters. In short, a typical Manichaean melodrama.

Undoubtedly, those radio stations use the same screenplays of the anticommunist programs that they have been repeating since the time of the Russian revolution and since the Cuban revolutionary triumph. They have only changed the names, settings, and time. They only need to include advertisments like: Embellish your skin using Camay.

However, the problem of time is relative, because it seems that from a political, ideological point of view, time has gone by for the mercenaries. They continue talking about LA PRENSA, the government junta, and about characters the people no longer remember; and if the Nicaraguan people remember those characters, it is only to reaffirm their conviction of not letting them return.

Undoubtedly, technicians and specialists in manipulating communication are doing the right thing when they try to play upon people's feelings by presenting determined situations with great dramatism.

Those specialists' weakness and inefficiency reside first in the fact that the effect on people's feelings is not lasting if it conflicts with reality. Second, the radio stations put together a message thinking that it will be listened to by a prerevolutionary people, when most of the people were not active and were eagerly awaiting news of the events. Third, they are not aware of the psychological, political, and social changes experienced by people during more than 7 years of revolution. Fourth, they disrespect the effects created in the people's conscience by the revolutionary transformations. Fifth, they do not understand the ideological growth experienced by people as a result of their active participation in the revolutionary task.

Thus, it can be said that the counterrevolutionary message can only fulfill the aspirations of an incompetent social minority or of sectors very distant from the people, such as the speculators. This proves the saying that there are people crying out in the wilderness.

OBANDO Y BRAVO DISCUSSES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA312016 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Jan 87 p 1a

[By Jose Quintero De Leon]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Cardinal Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo hosted a news conference after he arrived at Omar Torrijos Airport in Panama City. The cardinal said: "We would like it if there were no violence in Nicaragua, ideologies that poison the hearts of men, or hatred."

The statements by the highest-ranking dignitary of the Catholic Church in Central America were an indirect answer to a question raised by LA PRENSA on how he viewed the Central American peace efforts being made by the United States.

Cardinal Obando reiterated in a subtle manner the message of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference pastoral letter, which was issued on the occasion of the Eucharistic Congress recently held in Managua. He added that the letter points out that it would be positive "if no more instruments of death arrived, not only from one side, but from all the parties in conflict."

When asked about the virtual failure of Contadora, the regional crisis, and the role of the Church can play in finding a solution, he said that undoubtedly a serious problem does exist, and that achieving peace is not very easy as it depends on many people.

However, he cherishes hopes -- as a man of the Church -- that Our Lord will always enlighten us to show us the path of peace for those Central American peoples who need peace based on truth, love, justice, and liberty.

Obando said he is in favor of a sincere dialogue and good will for finding a peaceful solution to the warlike conflict bleeding Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

"I would like for the problems to be solved through civilized channels," the cardinal said, explaining he defines civilized channels as talks.

When asked if the "good will" he mentioned existed on both sides, he emphasized that as well as he knows the Church, he can state that it always has good will, and when it meets, it does so with all sincerity -- which is what should prevail in finding solutions.

In this regard, he expressed the hope that the other party will do the same, and "that the Lord will guide us and touch our hearts."

He abstained from criticizing what has been pointed out as the failure of Contadora, and recognized the peace-making efforts being conducted in the region, although positive results have not been achieved. As a bishop, he said that we must express our appreciation for the good will it has shown. [passage omitted]

He deplored the tensions that have prevailed between the Sandinist government and the Church, specifically the expulsions of several Church leaders and priests, and the closing of Radio Catolica over 1 year ago. However, he hopes that the issues will be discussed during the next meeting of the government and clergy commissions. [passage omitted]

ORTEGA VIEWS REVOLUTION'S DEVELOPMENT, REAGAN SPEECH

PA311736 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega offered to expedite the review of pardon requests for inmates in the National Penitentiary System last night during the closing of the 51st Baptist general assembly. He discussed women's rights, the incorporation of women into the liberation struggle, women's role in the country's defense, and the FSLN's commitment to fully integrate women into national development on the basis of equality with men.

President Ortega discussed the steps taken so far to conclude the autonomy of the Atlantic coast region, and the difference between the Nicaraguan process and those undertake in other countries. He reaffirmed the government's respect for religion and its desire to maintain permanent contact with Christians as part of the FSLN's commitment to the people. We are struggling with the owners of resources and with the workers to improve work standards and efficiency to gradually reduce problems, the said. He admitted that shortcomings, mistakes, and other problems continue to plague the revolutionary process, but said that it is up to Nicaraguans to discuss and resolve these issues. A war need not be imposed on us in order for what the people have already set forth to be accomplished, he said.

Regarding President Reagan's expressed intention to continue the war, Commander Ortega said: He does not act like a Christian, but like a representative of evil, who causes death and destruction in Nicaragua.

OPPOSITION FILES CLAIM OVER STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA270044 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2213 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 26 Jan (DPA) -- Four political parties opposing the Sandinsit regime today filed a claim before the Supreme Court of Nicaragua over what they consider the "unconstitutionality of the state of emergency" ordered on 9 January by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.

Approximately 100 leaders of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), the Social Christian Popular Party (PPSC), and the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN) filed their claim before the court, saying that "the state emergency is arbitrary."

The PPSC secretary general, Mauricio Diaz, pointed out that the state of emergency imposed by President Ortega "flagrantly violates the constitutional order established by the political constitution of Nicaragua." Diaz, who is one of the politicians signing the claim, read the appeal that says: "The decree issued by Ortega not only violates the political constitution of the Republic but also destabilizes the legal order that emanates from the constitution, and introduces arbitrary actions as a norm of government."

In addition, the politician argued that when President Ortega issued the decree of emergency, he violated the constitutional order because "he was lacking and is still lacking constitutional authority, power, and legal attributions to put such an order into effect."

The appeal is signed by the secretaries general of the parties -- Mauricio Diaz for the PPSC, Eli Altamirano for the PCdeN, Luis Sanchez for the PSN, and Virgilio Godoy for the PLI -- who are also their parties' deputies to the National Assembly that promulgated the law.

On his part, the PLI president [word indistinct] the right to the enforcement of the Constitution. "The control of constitutional legality is at stake," he said, adding that "it is the state that is being tested in this appeal." Godoy also said the Supreme Court should issue a resolution on the claim because it is based on "violations to the constitution order."

In less than 20 days, this is the third civic demonstration in Nicaragua opposing political rights based on what are considered restrictions to the citizens over the enforcement of the state of emergency imposed by the Sandinist government, which argues the United States is fomenting a military aggression and threatening a direct intervention.

'Will Intensify Civic Struggle'

PA312207 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2038 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (DPA) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board (CDN) today announced at a news conference in Managua that "it will intensify the civic struggle against the Sandinist government to defend the people from political, economic, and social repression."

A document read by CDN President Eduardo Rivas says the Sandinist government's economic plan for 1987 "will be another failure." The document notes that the Nicaraguan people "still endure a growing shortage of consumer goods and an unbearable increase in the cost of living as a result of a very high inflation rate."

The CDN holds the Sandinist government, headed by President Daniel Ortega, responsible for "the deterioration of real salaries, low production and low productivity, and the reduction of productive jobs." The CDN is demanding a national dialogue "without exclusions," municipal and parliamentary elections, and free presidential elections.

The document concludes by stating that, internationally, the opposition is gaining support for its demands for "the democratization of Nicaragua and respect for the people's sovereignty," conditions necessary to have peace.

FURTHER ON DISSENSION AMONG CONTRA GROUPS

Southern Front Breaks Ties

PA310317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0101 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] San Jose, 30 Jan (EFE) -- Today the anti-Sandinist Southern Front demanded the resignation of the Somozists that comprise the directorate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), in another demonstration of the deep internal crisis among the "contras."

The demand was presented by political representatives Jose Davila and Humberto Chamorro, son of the commander in chief of the Southern Front, at a news conference held at the front's political headquarters west of this capital city.

Davila and Chamorro did not name the Somozist leaders because, they said, "they are well-known to everyone," but they said that they "damage the struggle's image, delay the struggle, and only service the counterpropaganda carried out by communists on an international level."

The FDN is struggling in the northern part of Nicaragua, and it is the anti-Sandinist group that has distributed the first portion of the funds remitted to the contras by the United States, which are part of a $100-million contribution.

The Southern Front decided last Monday to break its ties with the FDN, to which it was linked within the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), because it had not yet received its share of the U.S. funds.

Davila and Chamorro requested a change in the FDN directorate to make room for popular organizations and new leaders "that do not represent the interests of the past."

According to Davila, the current crisis, the worst the military and political anti-Sandinist branches have ever faced, reflects a series of internal and international problems.

"The organization lacks a clear and credible political project," there is an element of "stubborness" among the anti-Sandinist leaders who insist on being the sole leaders, the strong ones, and there are U.S. sectors "that insist" that "they only support the FDN," Davila said.

Davila was asked what aid the CIA has given the Southern Front, and he responded with a phrase attributed to Alfonso Robelo, one of the UNO leaders: "Either the CIA is incapable, or the CIA wants to destroy the Southern Front."

Davila also criticized the "indifference of the democracies," which have not had the courage to report the FSLN's "abuses" against the Nicaraguan people, and "prefer the ostrich policy" in the democracy-totalitarianism confrontation.

These contradictions, the Social Democratic leader of the Southern Front added, have resulted in thousands of deaths on all the war fronts, in the southern, Atlantic, and northern parts of the country.
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These contradictions, the Social Democratic leader of the Southern Front added, have resulted in thousands of deaths on all the war fronts, in the southern, Atlantic, and northern parts of the country.

Meanwhile, the FSLN continues "consolidating its totalitarianism" and arming itself "to continue repressing the Nicaraguan people" and to spread the war to all of Central America at any given time, Davila Chamorro added.

The Southern Front has also demanded an immediate solution to the situation, beginning with the preparation of a "democratic, revolutionary, nationalist" political project that is neither Somozist nor communist.

"We need," Davila added, "an immediate diplomatic offensive before the democratic governments, to request that they help us attain what they have -- in other words, democracy."

Humberto Chamorro also participated in the news conference to warn that "the conditions the Southern Front has demanded of the FDN are not negotiable."

Regarding the support the Southern Front has received after breaking relations with the FDN and UNO last Monday, the leaders said they have received support from Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, two members of the triumvirate directed by the anti-Sandinist hierarchy.

Cruz announced his withdrawal from the triumvirate after efforts to share "contra" power between civilian and military elements failed.

Cruz Asked Not To Withdraw

PA301845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Council of Commanders of the rebel Nicarguan Opposition Unity [UNO] and of the FDN today asked Arturo Cruz not to withdraw from the "struggle to liberate Nicaragua," it was reported today in this capital. The anti-Sandinists released a public letter signed by several commanders in which they ask Cruz, leader of UNO, for "his continued support for the liberation of Nicaragua, which is the big cause of all Nicaraguans." The rebels note that they will respect Cruz' decision, whatever it may be, in view of the announcement of his possible resignation from UNO.

"We reiterate to you our determination to follow the 10,000 fighters who are already in Nicaragua in order to continue the struggle, at the risk of our lives, to achieve peace, democracy, and freeom," the letter adds.

The high-ranking UNO leader this week told Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, of his intention to resign as leader of that rebel organization.

The letter released here today is signed by Commanders Enrique Bermudez, Mike Lima, Tono, Quiche, Coral, Mack, Douglas, Gustavo, Tiro al Blanco, Ruben, and Fernando.

Cruz has had arguments with Adolfo Calero, top FDN leader, because of the failure of that organization to present itself as "a clear and democratic" alternative to liberate Nicaragua.

Cruz' resignation would be the "coup de grace" to the contras, an assistant of the UNO leader said yesterday in Miami.

Adela Icaza, FDN spokeswoman in Tegucigalpa, told ACAN-EFE that the struggle in Nicaragua will not end if Cruz resigns. "Nothing will make us give up; we will continue fighting until we free Nicaragua from the Sandinist regime," she added.

Cruz Resignation Accepted

PA302227 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2148 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] San Jose, 30 Jan (DPA) -- The FDN commanders today accepted the resignation of Dr Arturo Cruz, a member of the triumvirate that directs the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO). In a written statement delivered this afternoon to DPA it is stated that "the Council of Commanders informs Dr Arturo Cruz that it respects your decision."

The council "reiterates its determination to follow the 10,000 combatants who are already inside Nicaragua struggling to secure peace in democracy and liberty." The FDN council added: "We state our respect to Dr. Arturo Cruz for the work he has carried out."

The declaration is signed by Commander Enrique Bermudez, the top military leader of the FDN. The document also includes the signature of commanders who signed with the following nom de guerre: Mike, Tono, Quiche, Coral, Mack, Douglas, Gustavo, Tiro al Blanco, Ruben y Fernando.

The document was released at 1500 (local time).

MINISTRY CONFIRMS HONDURAN FISHING BOAT CAPTURE

PY311922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Managua, 31 Jan (AFP) -- Foreign Ministry sources confirmed here today that in mid-January Nicaraguan patrol boats captured a Honduran fishing boat in Nicaraguan territorial waters in the Atlantic Ocean. The boat and its crew, the number of which was not reported, are being held by the Nicaraguan authorities. The sources said that the Nicaraguan Government has informed the Honduran Government about the seizure of the boat.

CARLUCCI TOURS C.A., CITES SUPPORT FOR CONTRAS

PA311926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Arriving from Guatemala, U.S. National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci will wrap up his Central American tour today in Costa Rica after he meets with President Oscar Arias. Carlucci's tour included stops in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and meetings with the presidents of those countries to review the situation of the Nicaraguan contras.

In San Salvador, the U.S. national security adviser said that his government will continue to support democratic forces in Central America, including the area's regimes and the mercenary bands that attack Nicaragua. Carlucci, who is traveling with Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, will leave San Jose for Washington, where he will brief U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the results of his tour.

'Trip Bodes No Good'

PA011603 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 87

["Note" feature read by Nestor Sanchez]

[Text] Hello, Havana Radio listeners. Frank Carlucci, newly appointed U.S. presidential adviser for national security affairs, has concluded a tour of the Central American countries that are allies of the White House's aggressive policies against the Sandinist revolution. Carlucci traveled accompanied by Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. The chief issue of this visit was to analyze the status of the bands of former Somozist guardsmen present one way or another in Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

In addition, the talks coincided with the announcement of an upcoming meeting of Central American presidents -- excluding Nicaragua -- to reach a consensus regarding the Costa Rican-U.S. alternative plan to the Contadora Group's peace effort. This plan calls on Managua to hold talks with the mercenaries and weaken its defense. Another aspect had a bearing on the context of Carlucci's visit. There are internal divisions among the aggressor bands because Washington is biased toward people with links to the Somoza dictatorship, and the other groups want to be included in the ranks of Reagan's proteges.

The fact remains that Carlucci reiterated U.S. support to a military solution. Many observers concurred that this visit to the strife-torn area sought to obtain a greater commitment from the allied governments in the training and supplying of weapons and war materiel to the mercenaries. In addition, it cannot be ruled out that plans for a possible direct U.S. invasion in Nicaragua -- should the former Somozists' internal deterioration and lack of force enter a definitive crisis -- were agreed on. Carlucci's trip bodes no good for Central America. On the contrary, it goes hand in hand with an increased beating of war drums in the area, which is calling local traitors to rush to heed.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES TWO POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL301229 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Two former Cuban political prisoners have arrived in Miami more than a year after their release was requested by French explorer Jacques Cousteau.

More ex-prisoners are expected to leave Cuba soon after several months of waiting.

The two men boarded a plane in Havana and flew to Miami. The two men had each spent more than 20 years in Cuban jails.

TANA PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY IN C.A.

PA301253 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Interview with Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, by Ramon Chong; no place or date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] There are facts that are worrisome, such as the series of joint military maneuvers the United States has announced it will carry out with the armies of Central American countries. As president of the TANA what is your opinion?

[Toriello] The United States, as the TANA has said on various occasions, wants an exclusively military resolution to the conflict in Central America. Because of this, proposals made in El Salvador and the peace proposals made by the FMLN have been rejected.

At present the United States has increased its presence in the two oceans with its naval units as well as by carrying out joint military maneuvers with the Honduran Army on the Nicarguan border. At the same time, a large group of engineers has been sent to Costa Rica under the pretext of constructing bridges, but they are to construct an infrastructure that will allow the use of Costa Rica at any given time for direct attacks by land from Panama against the Nicaraguan Government. The United States has also been carrying out joint maneuvers with the Panamanian Armed Forces. In other words, the United States maintains a considerable amount of military activity in the region. It wants to keep Central America on the verge of a total war directed by the United States.

I must stress that due to pressures from the United States, the Central American Defense Council, Condeca, has been reactivated. The Condeca is currently comprised of the armies of the governments of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Originally, the place of Honduras were the Somoza forces or the Nationala Guard. When Somoza's regime was toppled, Honduras was introduced. Condeca has been turned into a true bastion of aggression for the entire region because with the tolerance and complicity of that other government subject to U.S. interests, the Honduran Government, a large military infrastructure has been created that is a true aircraft carrier of military aggressions and threats, not only against the Central American region but against other countries in the Caribbean.

However, if we maintain the unity that our people have demonstrated, if there is the willingness to fight as in the case of the heroic people of El Salvador, all of these U.S. efforts will be completely [words indistinct]. In the end these U.S. efforts will not favor U.S. interests and all of those maneuvers will be defeated by the people's irrepressible strength.

DIAZ GREETS 39 WAR-INJURED FROM EL SALVADOR

FL301342 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] This morning, 39 war-injured arrived in Cuba from El Salvador. They were able to leave the jails of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime with the help of the Red Cross.

Receiving them at the airport were guerrilla commander Nidia Diaz, Manuel Pineiro Losada, chief of the America Department of the Central Committee, and FMLN representatives from Cuba.

In violation of the Geneva agreements which stipulate that those injured in combat should be evacuated and receive the necessary medical assistance, the Christian-Democratic government of El Salvador arrested, imprisoned, and tortured them. This action by the Duarte government also violates the Ayagualo agreements.

[Video shows crowd standing at airport carrying banners welcoming the injured. They are shown applauding as the camera gives medium close-up shots of unidentified individuals as they are carried off the plane on stretchers. Some are shown walking down the ramp with the assistance of other people. The camera gives a close-up of Diaz standing among the crowd welcoming them to Cuba and then she is shown speaking from a podium in an unidentified room where she officially welcomes the individuals, who are shown seated together.] Commander Nidia Diaz welcomed them on behalf of the FMLN.

[Diaz] I believe I also express the feeling of the Cuban people in welcoming you. We hope you feel greatly welcomed. You have been able to appreciate that other comrades arrived here at another time, just as you arrived here now. We are in the process of a very accelerated recovery. Many of us have had difficulties and we are here recovering rapidly, thanks to the cooperation and solidarity of the Cuban people. [applause]

Outlines Accords, Rights Issue

FL301510 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1255 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Video interview with Commander Nidia Diaz, member of El Salvador's FMLN, and an unidentified man, by unidentified Tele-Rebele reporter, on their arrival in Havana in the early morning of 30 January -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What is the reason you are here in Cuba today?

[Diaz] This is a triumph for us. We had been trying to get the comrades out for a long time. In accordance with the Geneva Accords and additional protocols applicable to the Salvadoran conflict, where two armies, two forces exist in conflict, the comrade combatants have the right to be given correct attention, the necessary medical attention, and to be evacuated so they can receive adequate treatment.

Also, in the Ayagualo Accords, the regime pledged to facilitate the exit of the disabled comrades and to respect the hospitals. The regime, however, repeatedly violated those agreements. With the help of the International Red Cross [IRC] and in order to exercise our rights, we took the risk of getting our war disabled to the hospitals. Protected by the IRC, the comrades reached [name indistinct], others went to San Miguel. The Duarte regime, with its Air Force and the (?Israeli) Armed Forces, immediately [words indistinct]. It then sent them to penal centers, where they were imprisoned until we were able to get them freed and to come here to receive medical care.

The Duarte regime has repeatedly violated human rights. Specific evidence of this is that it has never respected the comrades wounded in combat. We feel the fact that the comrades are now here is a victory, a victory that we expected, to ensure their right to receive medical attention after being wounded. We will continue to work for the release of the comrades [words indistinct] through the IRC.

There are other wounded comrades at the fronts, and we hope to help them get out of the country as soon as possible.

This group of comrades is the result of an exchange: an exchange for Omar Avalos of the prisoners of the people's movement. We are asking for 81 prisoners. The regime has been unable to answer for them. It is speaking of only 56. This negotiation process is moving along and has nothing to do with the evacuation of the war disabled.

This is more a result of the efforts we have been making all these months. We are continuing to make these efforts to obtain the release of other comrades. This is happening at a time when the Duarte regime is greatly weakened.

The counterinsurgency plan is in crisis and the regime must revamp its image. It needs to get round its crisis and give itself some breathing space. It is an important juncture. The evacuation of the disabled comrades is important for us. It makes victory possible. This is a victory for us, a triumph that we will pursue.

[Reporter] I would like you to briefly describe how you were treated in El Salvador.

[Male speaker] Well, I think the whole world knows the dictatorship has never treated disabled combatants in terms of respect for their rights. It has always treated them in a brutal manner, as they treat everybody else. The executioners, the torturers are not interested in what condition you are to do whatever [words indistinct].

REPORT REAFFIRMS STRUGGLE AMONG CONTRA LEADERS

PA300422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 87

["Note" feature read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] [Word indistinct] to try to attain power are affecting the leaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution. This only shows the fragility of the alleged unity the U.S. Government built for them to obtain congressional approval to give more funds to the counterrevolution.

Arturo Cruz, a member of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, which was created by the CIA, threatened to resign his position and abandon UNO because of serious disagreements with other counterrevolutionary leaders. Internal struggles to attain power within the group increased in December 1986 when Cruz went to Honduras to meet with other Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, who refused to talk to him.

The struggle for hegemony in the leadership of the counterrevolution does not escape world public opinion. The uneasiness that affects those involved in that struggle is observed by public opinion. The London paper THE INDEPENDENT cited the accusation made by Alfonso Robelo, another counterrevolutionary leader, who called the CIA incompetent for not being able to end the power struggle.

The U.S. State Department is trying in many ways to prevent the frequent confrontations within the Somozist counterrevolution from coming to light. That is precisely the role of Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

GUATEMALAN PGT CENSURES GOVERNMENT POLICIES

PA291809 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) has issued a communique stating that the country's economic crisis has worsened during the first year of President Vinicio Cerezo's administration. The document, released in Mexico City, added that the Guatemalan Christian Democracy shows clearly that it is committed to the military sector because it will not punish those persons guilty for the massacre, torture and disappearance of tens of thousands of individuals during former regimes and, because it opposes the establishment of a commission to investigate those cases.

The communique emphasizes that the government had promised to create 40,000 new jobs last year, but instead, unemployment has increased until it currently affects half the economically active population.

U.S. MISSILES ALERT MEXICAN MILITARY ON BORDER

PA010437 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 87

[Text] The Mexican Army and Navy have announced that they will increase their watch operations along the country's borders and asked the Mexican Senate to investigate the appearance in Mexico of 23 U.S.-made air-to-ground missiles.

Apparently the missiles were acquired by a Ciudad Juarez businessman. This could have to do with contraband of arms to a region in conflict.

Mexican Senator Rafael Herrera Morales, chairman of the Mexican Senate's Navy Commission, has said that the U.S. Armed Forces should explain the matter of the missiles, which remain under Mexican custody, although yesterday U.S. soldiers tried to recover them.

HAITIAN COMMUNIST LEADER CITES FORCES' DUTIES

PA310429 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Statement by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists; no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] This is the first time in many years that there is a communist party congress in Haiti. Popular committees from neighborhoods and cities, peasant organizations, and professional organizations have met to talk and present their recovery demands and to try to see, together, what political road could allow them to satisfy their demands.

For this reason this congress is very important at this moment when Macoutism -- named for the Tontons Macoutes -- and Duvalierism have not yet given up completely. Although they are not directly in power, they maintain some influence, and they intend to regroup and try to seize power again. This means that the popular forces have the responsibility to unite, negotiate, and organize their struggle to strengthen democracy in Haiti.

At the opening of the congress, Mr (Victor Munua), who spoke on behalf of the organizers, clearly stated the antidicatorial nature of this congress. This is a good sign. The work being carried out these days during debates to decide on the resolutions to be issued by the congress will probably produce interesting and valuable documents that may effectively serve as a guideline for a democratization process in Haiti.

IRANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH CASTRO

FL301414 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Cuban Council of State and Government, has met with the delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister of Political Affairs Ali-Reza Mo'yeri.

During the meeting, President Fidel Castro received a message from Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

The two leaders analyzed the international situation, especially in their respective regions, the activities carried out by the Nonaligned Countries Movement, and the development of bilateral relations.

Meets With Officials

LD311003 Tehran IRNA in English 0846 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text]n Tehran, Jan. 31, IRNA -- Deputy Prime Minister for Political Affairs Ali-Reza Mo'yeri currently visiting Cuba met separately with Cuban minister of foreign trade and head of the Economic Cooperation Committee in Havana Saturday. In the meetings ways to further expand bilateral relations were evaluated.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DISCUSSES 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

FL220220 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and with the participation of Army General Raul Castro, the working meeting of the Interior Ministry [Minint] was held to analyze the principal tasks of this institution during the present year.

The meeting was begun by Division General Jose Abrahantes, interior minister, who expressed his conviction that this meeting will allow greater precision in all phases of the struggle for greater efficiency and quality in the Minint's work.

A report was made to the participants on current enemy activity against Cuba and the sustained effort against this activity carried out by states security organizations.

Special attention was paid to the perfection of the National Revolutionary Police in their struggle against crime. In this regard, they extensively discussed the need to continue elevating police operations and severe sanctions against some of the more dangerous criminal acts which cause greater material, political, and moral damage to our people.

Also discussed was the high incidence of traffic accidents and their consequences in loss of life, injuries, and material damage, which points out the unavoidable obligation of preserving all measures that can stop and reverse the increasing number and seriousness of these accidents.

Abrahantes Honors Member

FL302003 Havana Television Cubana Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report over video]

[Text] Because of security reasons, Rogelio Iglesias Patino, pao, lived in anonimity and for many who knew him, he was traitor to his country.

Today, several years after he fell in combat while fulfilling a mission within enemy ranks and while still an active member of the Cuban counterintelligence, the leaders of the high command of the Interior Ministry [Minint] have decided to restore his public image and place him next to the the fatherland's eternal heroes.

Because of the relevant merits he accumulated during his revolutionary career, the revolutionary member of the Minint was promoted posthumously to major during a simple ceremony where he lived. He was also awarded with the Eliseo Reyes Medal bestowed by the Council of State as well as the stamps commemorating the 20th anniversary of the state security organs and the national revolutionary Police. [video shows Abrahantes speaking at ceremony and an unidentified man presenting medal to Iglesias Patino's wife. Still photograph of unidentified man shown]

Present at the ceremony were Division General Jose Abrahantes, other Minint officials, and members of Iglesias Pation's family.

REPORTAGE ON ANNUAL MEETING OF MINBAS OFFICIALS

Castro Eyes Training Needs

FL310209 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon presided over the annual meeting of Basic Industry Ministry [Minbas] directors in which the work performed by the Minbas during 1986 and the work objectives for this year were analyzed.

[Video shows Castro seated at a table talking to representatives attending the meeting] [Castro] Have you thought about the number of technicians you will need on the year 2000?

[Basic Industry Minister Marcos Portal, identified by caption] We have thought about the ones we will need around 1995.

[Castro] How many would you need in 1995?

[Portal interrupts] No commander. No, I would like to tell you that with the narrow profile...

[Castro] That narrow profile...

[Portal interrupts] That is with the wide profile, the more versatile mechanical engineer, chemical engineer will make possible their placement in more work posts.

[Castro] More flexible.

[Portal] More flexible.

[Castro] Of course. I have favored that from the beginning, I prefer to have a technician with an extensive background and have him specialize later after he works in the field. After he learns a lot about computers and other basic areas. I always use physicians as an example. A physician graduates after 6 years of training. During those 6 years he obtains basic skills and has the basics or some in-depth knowledge of the fundamental areas of medicine.

In the same way physicians specialize, [rephrases] not at the university, universities do not train specialists. No physician leaves the university as a specialist. He leaves as a physician. It is later in the hospital were he conducts his residency.

There could be many other specialisties. I admit 100, not only 30 but 150 but with men who have extensive and deep knowledge. After he is no longer needed he can be transferred because one of the characteristics of the modern world and one of the needs is constant recycling. In modern industries people are constantly being retrained. So what we need are men with wide profiles. That is why the matter of wide profiles is so important. I wish we could be told we have 15,000 men with fairly wide profiles. We cannot do that in a hurry, we have to study it but we should do it as soon as possible. We need to start eliminating those excessive profiles. It is ridiculous, that is the truth. It is unnecessary, it is negative. We need grade school, secondary school, pre-university, and university-level people with a wide range of knowledge.

Surveys Nickel, Energy Programs

FL310328 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0302 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] The annual meeting of the Basic Industry Ministry [Minbas] directors continues in Havana with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in attendance. The meeting is assessing the organ's performance during last year and its plans for this year.

Among the areas in which Fidel has shown interest are the nickel and oil programs, as well as the Moa and Nicaro industrial development zones in Holguin. During his intervention in the Minbas meeting, our command in chief also made reference to the performance of the Cienfuegos thermoelectric power plant and the housing program it requires as well as the introduction of computere in all the fields of the sector.

The assessment meeting of the important ministry continues its sessions at the Minbas National Cadres School in Havana with Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto and other party leaders in attendance.

Report Outlines Measures

FL311352 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated in the annual meeting of directors of the Ministry of Basic Industry [Minbas] held yesterday at the ministry's cadre school.

It was reported at the meeting that production of exportable funds of the Minbas enterprises will constitute a contribution in foreign exchange of 389.7 million pesos. The Minbas' imports substitution plan for the year amounts to more than 4.25 million pesos. A critical assessment was made of the problems basic industry is facing. It was announced that the trade union and the Minbas will carry out joint inspections and measures to resolve and eliminate violations.

Other participants were Pedro Miret, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jaime Crombet and Carlos Aldana, members of the PCC Secretariat; Marcos Portal, minister of Basic Industry; and Fernando Vecino, minister of Higher Education; as well as directors of the Minbas, and Minbas enterprises and unions, and trade union leaders.

Report Marks Minbas Growth

FL310300 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report over video showing workers performing various tasks at work sites]

[Text] In 1986, the Basic Industry Ministry [Minbas] fulfilled its production plan at a 101-percent level and reached the highest production volumes of its history. All Minbas enterprises and unions grew last year with the exception of the fertilizer and fuel industries. The deficient behavior of the investment process should also be noted .

Regarding human resources, the number of laborers in the Basic Industry Ministry increased by 4.5 percent in 1986 because of the growth of this area and firm steps were taken in the accelerated introduction of computers to the basic industry's accounting system.

TELEVISION PROGRAMMING CHANGES TO TAKE EFFECT

FL311905 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Announcer-read report]

[Text] Effective 2 February, changes will be introduced in Cuban television's habitual programming. This responds to previously-announced adjustments.

Monday through Friday, channel six [Havana Television Cubana Network] will broadcast a varied news program called "Tele Vista" ["Tele-View"] at 1230. This program will be transmitted over Tele-Rebelde at 1300 on Saturdays. Channel six will go on the air on Saturdays at 1700.

Meanwhile, Tele-Rebelde will begin its evening transmissions at 1900 Monday through Friday with a 12-minute national sports news program. On Saturdays, the program will be 27 minutes long. Aerobic exercises will be shown at 1845 on Saturdays with a rebroadcast Sundays at 1145. The revue "Contacto" will be on the air Monday through Friday at the more convenient time of 1912. Tele-Rebelde will also air a news program called "24 Horas" ["24 Hours"] at the end of the day Monday through Friday. It will cover the day's most salient national and international events.

Also beginning Monday, 2 February, the television centers "Tele Cristal" of Holguin and "Tele Turquino" of Santiago de Cuba will reduce their transmissions to 2 hours a day Monday through Friday, coming on the air from 1700 to 1900.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT INCREASES OIL PRODUCTION 25 PERCENT

FL311720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 31, CANA -- Barbados is increasing oil production by 25 per cent to 1,500 barrels per day from next week, the BARBADOS ADVOCATE reported today.

The paper quoted a spokesman of the state-run Barbados National Oil Company (BNOC) as saying that an increase in the international oil price to 18.50 dollars U.S. meant that increasing local production would be profitable.

Government last year announced a reduction in oil production because of a decline in prices.

GRENADA

BLAIZE DEFENDS CIVIL SERVANT JOB-CUTTING PROGRAM

FL311725 Bridgetown CANA in English 1531 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 31, CANA -- A job cutting programme in the public service is not one of choice but of necessity and letters have already gone out to civil servants proposing voluntary retrenchment, Prime Minister Herbert Blaize told the nation last night.

He said in a radio broadcast that a report on the public sector by a group of British consultants showed clearly that it is overstaffed. He had told a public meeting last week that he expected those workers wanting to go home to do so by March 1.

Under the retrenchment package, civil servants with 15 years service and earning 7,200 EC dollars annually are in line for a gratuity in excess of their salary. Government also plans to give them a further reduced pension of 1,900 dollars annually.

Public sector unions in Grenada have already called on their members to reject the proposal. The Blaize administration is sacking 1,500 civil servants in an effort to cut costs.

Blaize said the consultants report revealed that many civil servants people were not coming to work on time and were leaving work early. The report, he said quantified this loss at 160,000 man hours annually which amounts to over half a million.

Urges Workers To Pressure Unions

FL311728 Bridgetown CANA in English 1643 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Jan 31, CANA -- Prime Minister Herbert Blaize has told government employees to pressure their unions into a pay settlement.

Blaize accused the unions in his weekly radio broadcast last night of failing to come up to scratch in the negotiations.

I would urge the workers to get behind their union representatives and let us settle this thing because the longer it goes the more distracted people would be, he told the nation.

Blaize said the government had hoped the government could have begun paying out the U.S. 3 million dollars set aside for wage increases last year.

Government and three public sector unions -- the Public Workers Union, the Grenada Union of Teachers, and the Technical and Allied Workers Union -- are at loggerheads over salary increases for 1985 and 1986. The unions have been asking the government to provide 5.5 million dollars to settle the outstanding wages dispute.

Blaize said that his government's pay offer was more attractive than those recently given in Barbados. Blaize said his administration was proposing hikes of between two and 13 percent while Barbadian civil servants had settled for between 1.4 and nine per cent.

The prime minister said that a comparison with Barbados would show that his government has had good faith in making sure that workers get proper emoluments.

Reacting, one union official accused Blaize of misleading the nation and workers.

There is no comparability between the wages paid to Barbadian public servants and those in Grenada and the prime minister's reference to the increases to Barbadian workers is misleading.

Secondly, calling on the workers to get after their unions to settle the negotiations is an attempt to divide the rank and file from the leadership, he said.

Union leaders in Grenada claim that government employees here are among the worst paid in the English-speaking Caribbean.

HAITI

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS CONGRESS ADJOURNS

PA020248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 1 Feb [AFP] -- The first national congress of Haitian democratic movements concluded today in Port-au-Prince with the announcement that a national committee and a permanent secretariat had been created to establish a "democratic and nationalist state." A total of 310 organizations -- mostly peasant groups -- participated in this congress, the movement leaders reported.

The groups attending the congress issued a resolution to demanding an end to "the injustice and exploitation" of peasants, workers, and artisans. They also called for a nondictatorial state with an army and police force "at the service of the people," democratic elections, an agricultural policy that would make them self-sufficient in foodstuffs and improve the peasants' condition, and a national industry without foreign dependency.

They also advocated agrarian reform, a revaluation of the creole language, respect for the voodoo religion, rehabilitation of Haitian traditional medicine, and the elimination of justice "only for the rich." The organizers also announced that a national peasant congress will be held soon.

Only the United Party of Haitian Communists and the Haitian Nationalist Revolutionary Progressive Party attended the closing ceremony of the congress.

Part of the Haitian political class and trade unions, which had been invited by the organizers to attend as observers, boycotted the congress as they challenged both its organization and representativity.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SENATE ENDS DEBATE, PASSES 1987 BUDGET

FL302350 Bridgetown CANA in English 2001 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan 30, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Senate earlier today passed the new government's TT8.3 billion dollar budget for the 1987 fiscal year, giving legal effect to the package hours within hours of the mandatory time limit.

The vote at the end of the three day debate was 21-8, with two abstentions, one being government Senator George Weekes who joined workers protests this week at the removal of a cost of living allowance among the budgetary measures.

Today was the deadline for Parliament to approve the budget, which was presented late due to the holding of general elections last month which saw the first change of government here in 30 years.